1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bulandshahar-Khurja Development Authority	140.26	#	#
4.	Greater Noida	-	-	1441.33
5.	Noida	-	-	-

* No loan has been sanctioned because the agency is defaulting in loan repayment since 1993.

\# No loan sanctioned because the agency is in default since 1994.

[English]

Indo-Sri Lanka Relations

125. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indo-Sri Lanka bilateral agreement has been signed to improve relation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government further to improve its relation with Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMALA SINHA): (a) and (b) During 1997, an agreement for the Promotion and Protection of Investments was signed between the two countries at the Third Session of the Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Commission held in Colombo from January 19-22, 1997. This Agreement provides a legal framework for facilitating greater flow of investments between the two countries and contains provisions relating to national and Most Favoured nation (MFN) treatment, compensation for losses, repatriation of investments and settlement of disputes. During the same meeting, an agreement was also signed to release the second tranche of US $ 15 million of the line of credit extended to Sri Lanka in January, 1996. This credit would be available to Sri Lanka for import of both goods and services from India.

(c) Also during the same meeting, the two countries signed a Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1996, 1997 and 1998 and a programme of cooperation in the field of science and technology. Government have announced an assistance of Rs. 5 crores for the relief and rehabilitation programme in Jaffna. High-level interactions have been held during the visit of the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister to India in April 1997 as the special envoy of the Sri Lankan President and at the SAARC Summit in Male in May, 1997.

Powers Generation

126. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed and achievement made regarding power generation during the Eighth Five Year Plan and the proposed target of the Ninth Plan set by the Planning Commission's Working Group;

(b) the reasons for failure to achieve the target during the Eighth Plan and efforts proposed to be made to remove the causes during the Ninth Plan;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has urged the Working Group to scale down the target to the "realistic" level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) As per the Eighth Plan Document, the energy generation in the terminal year of Eighth Plan i.e. 1996-97 was projected as 418-21 Billion Units from utilities for which a capacity addition target of 30,538 MW was fixed. As against this the achievement in capacity addition was 16,422.6 MW. The generation during 1996-97 was 394.5 Billion Units. The Working Group on Power set up by the Planning Commission for 9th Plan has assessed a capacity addition requirement of 57734.7 MW during the period 1997-2002.

(b) The main reasons for shortfall in capacity addition during Eighth Plan are deficiency in project management, problem related to externally aided projects, law and order problems, paucity of funds and delay in supply of equipment etc. To remove the causes the proposed approach for the Ninth Plan would be as under.

(i) The State and the Central Utilities will ensure speedy completion of the ongoing and approved power projects and also take steps for new projects.

(ii) These efforts will be supplemented by new projects in the private sector; transparency in selection of private parties and speedy decision making will be ensured for enlisting private sector participation in a significant manner.

(iii) As the share of hydel power is declining over the years, adequate outlays will be provided for this sector for completion of ongoing projects within the shortest possible time. A cost-benefit analysis of the relative advantages of mega projects versus small projects will be made and the environmental considerations addressed to adequately in selection of new projects. Provision of fiscal incentives and concessions for enlisting the private sector for hydro projects will be considered. The State Governments will also ensure full investigation of hydro projects

before they are offered to private parties.

(iv) The growth in nuclear power capacity has not been as per earlier expectations. This issue needs to be addressed to in its totality as nuclear power has the potential of being a very cost effective option in the long run.

(v) Domestic manufacturing capability for power equipments will be promoted.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Employees State Insurance

127. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount to be recovered from defaulting establishments regarding Employees State Insurance and employees provident found as on July 1, 1997;

(b) the total amount outstanding against the above defaulting establishments registered with the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction; and

(c) the action taken by the authorities for recovering outstanding amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per the latest available information an amount of Rs. 312.11 Crore and Rs. 567.96 crore is to be recovered from various defaulting establishments on account of ESI and EPF dues respectively.

(b) An amount of Rs. 102.61 crore pertaining to ESI dues and an amount of Rs. 109.04 crore pertaining to EPF dues is outstanding against the establishments registered with the BIFR.

(c) Necessary legal and penal action as provided under the ESI Act, 1948 and EPF & MP Act, 1952 and where necessary also under section 406/409 of the IPC is taken to recover the dues from the defaulting establishments. Prior permission of the BIFR is also taken before initiating recovery action against the establishments registered with them.

Primary Health Centres

128. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN *ALIAS* PAPPU YADAV:

SHRI SATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted or proposed to be conducted to assess the requirement of total Primary Health Centres in the rural areas on the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted for setting up of these Centres; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for construction of Primary Health Centres and to ensure the presence of doctors there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) No such survey has been conducted or proposed to be conducted. The requirement of total Primary Health Centres is based on the population norms. As per the norms of the Planning Commission a Primary Health Centre is set up for every 30,000 population in plain areas and 20,000 population in hilly and tribal areas. As per these norms estimated 22349 Primary Health Centres are required as per 1991 census and 21854 Primary Health Centres exist as on 30.6.1996. Ignoring the surplus infrastructure available in some states as per Planning Commission norms, there is a gap of about 2003 Primary Health Centres in the Country.

The State-wise details of requirement of Primary Health Centres as per 1991 census are given in the attached statement.

(c) As per the approved norms, one Primary Health Centre is established for every 30,000 population in plain area and 20,000 population in hilly and tribal areas. However, the State Government has the flexibility to relax the norms for establishing Primary Health Centres as per their socio-economic and geographical conditions.

(d) To fill in the gap between the required number of Primary Health Centres and number of Primary Health Centres functioning, estimated projections for establishment of Primary Health Centres have been made for the 9th Five Year Plan. Under Basic Minimum Services Programme also, filling of the gaps in Primary Health Centre infrastructure has been recognised as a priority area for invlestment of additional funds provided by the Government.

Being a State Subject, recruitment and posting of the doctors in these Centres is done by the State Governments. State Governments are advised from time to time to fill up the vacancies of doctors even on contract basis, if necessary.

Statement

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Primary Health Centres Required as per 1991 Census
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1707
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37
3.	Assam	726